



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the junipers in a little valley, and was accompanied by its mate, which Mr. Vernon Bailey was fortunate enough to collect at the same time. These captures extend the known range of the species one hundred miles north of Queen Mine, in the White Mountains of Nevada (cf. Fisher, North American Fauna, No. 7, 1893, page 76), its previous limit in this region. They also form the northernmost record of the species.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

The Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) breeding near Boston.—On June 4, 1918, Miss Agnes J. Galligan discovered a pair of Juncos (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) in some rocky oak woods in West Roxbury, Mass. I visited the place with her on June 7 and found the male bird with one young one in the speckled juvenal plumage, pretty well fledged and able to fly. We did not see the female, and we saw but the one young bird, though I thought at one time that I heard another calling. The note of the young was a trisyllabic *zī-zī-zī*. On July 1, Miss Galligan found the pair in another locality, about an eighth of a mile away, feeding a young bird which was evidently of a second brood, as it could not fly and was apparently just out of the nest. I visited the spot July 3, but saw nothing of the birds in the limited time at my disposal, though I heard the male singing. The breeding of the Junco in eastern Massachusetts is sufficiently uncommon to make the occurrence seem worth recording, especially as it is evident that two broods were hatched. West Roxbury is a part of Boston, and I know of no previous record of the breeding of this species within the limits of that city.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Blue-winged Warbler Once More Nesting at South Sudbury, Mass.—On May 24, 1918, in a walk in South Sudbury in the Wayside Inn region, I came upon a Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) singing. The location was within a mile of the nesting in 1909, recorded in 'The Auk,' Vol. XXVI, October, 1909, pp. 337-345. The bird disappeared after several repetitions of his song before I had secured a view of him. But there remained in my mind no uncertainty that I had heard the song of a Blue-wing. This assurance, however, was happily substantiated by Mr. Richard M. Marble, to whom I had mentioned the occurrence, who, visiting the locality on June 19 and again on July 2, both times found the bird singing at the same spot where I had heard him on May 26. Mr. Marble writes me that he regrets that he did not have time to look for the nest. But the fact of a male in song being present from May 24 to July 2, a period of forty days, would indicate with reasonable certainty that once more a pair of Blue-wings had nested in this region. The locality was quite different from that of 1909, being a rather dry extent of second growth in the rear of a sandy woodlot of white pines and a variety of deciduous trees, but well supplied with undergrowth. In this woodlot we

have been accustomed to find year by year two or three Blackburnian Warblers (*Dendroica fusca*) singing throughout the month of May upon their arrival, and continuing in June on the testimony of other observers, giving assurance that the Blackburnian is a resident bird in this wood. The Blue-headed Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*) is also found year by year singing there much beyond the time of its migration. Both of these species were represented in song on May 24, June 19, and July 2 of the present year. Thus was had the unusual experience of hearing a Blue-winged Warbler sing with one ear and Blackburnian Warblers with the other, as probable nesting species. If the testimony presented may be accepted as furnishing reasonably reliable evidence of a nesting of Blue-winged Warbler in this locality in 1918, it may go on record as the second authentic occurrence in this region of Massachusetts, South Sudbury having the distinction of possessing both nestings within her borders.—HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*

A Winter Record of Bewick's Wren from Northern Virginia.—On my way to the cars at Falls Church, Va., the morning of February 8, 1918, I was surprised by having a Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*) fly up from the ground and alight on the top of a fence within a foot or so of my face. From the fence it flew down to a small stub where it sat for about a half minute, affording me an excellent unobstructed view at only a few feet distance, before it finally hopped under a box bush where I had to leave it. The past winter has been one of the worst in this vicinity for a number of years, with the ground covered with snow and ice from early in December until after the event recorded above. Bewick's Wren is more or less rare and local in this locality at any time but not an uncommon breeding bird some fifty miles west of here, in the Blue Ridge Mountains.—J. H. RILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

Russet-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata ustulata*) in New Mexico.—Some time ago, in identifying some other specimens of the genus *Hylocichla* in the United States National Museum, the writer unearthed a specimen of *Hylocichla ustulata ustulata* from New Mexico. It is No. 130328, U. S. Nat. Mus., an adult male, taken by Dr. E. A. Mearns on May 3, 1892, about one hundred miles west of El Paso, at the so-called "Upper Corner" Monument No. 40 on the Mexican boundary line, which is in the extreme southwestern corner of Luna County, New Mexico. There is, so far as I am aware, no previous authentic record of this subspecies from the State of New Mexico.—HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

Notes from the Vicinity of Washington, D. C.—The following notes from localities within ten miles of the Capitol seem worthy of record.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. BLACK TERN.—Three were seen May 3, 1917, and about a dozen May 12, 1917, over Hunting Creek,